

INFORMATION REPORT
CONFIDENTIAL

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COUNTRY Czechoslovakia

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SUBJECT Krivan-CKD National Enterprise at Bratislava in Slovakia

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THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

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1. The Krivan-CKD National Enterprise was founded in Bratislava (Ph9/X99) by Siemens of Berlin, and although the name of Siemens will most probably be dropped as part of the official name, it has continued as a popular name for the plant. Krivan-CKD was incorporated into the Krivan National Enterprise, which was created as Slovakia's basic heavy machine industry following the war, and named Krivan-CKD in Bratislava as a result of the amalgamation of Krivan and CKD of Prague in the summer of 1947.* As a result of the 1948 Communist reorganization, however, the Krivan National Enterprise was broken up, and the Bratislava Krivan-CKD plant is again an independent unit.
2. The unification of this plant with Tesla Precision Machinery National Enterprise, has been under consideration, but since Slovak electrical technicians object that there is no independent electro-technical general management in Slovakia, it is likely that the union will not be realized. The official name of the National Enterprise has not yet been firmly established, but it will probably include the name of a well-known politician and the letters CKD. The words Krivan, or Elektropece (electrical furnaces) may also be included.
3. The enterprise, which employs 1,200 people, is directed by Professor Rozsypal, the former deputy manager of the CKD National Enterprise in Prague. The workers' council wanted a manager selected from the workers, but Director of Heavy Industry Fabinger over-ruled this demand and appointed Rozsypal. The management has been in Bratislava at Hacidorska cesta about one kilometer from the center of the city since the plant was subordinated to Krivan.
4. The buildings are well-built concrete structures. A new, one-story shop building covering 2,500 sq. meters was added to the installation in 1946; furnace production and welding are to be conducted in this building. The assembly shop is also to be enlarged in 1950. The administration building is a two-story structure.
5. The production program includes electrical motors, transformers, electrical furnaces and other electrical equipment. Electrical furnaces are ultimately

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to be the major production item. The plant lacks a development section of its own. Since the factory has always used designs which were supplied to it (by Siemens prior to 1945 and by CKD thereafter), the designing and the mathematical research offices lack adequate specialists.

6. The machinery is in good condition. It includes four large frontal lathes for the production of generator rotors, six planers, 15 medium-size lathes, threading machines, special machines for forming copper coils from strip metal, sheet metal presses and shears, and rotary cutting machines. The increasing need for electrical motors because of Slovak industrialization has resulted in a large volume of orders for the plant. An excessive work load has caused a two-year backlog of orders in the transformer production section. The production of large machines is to be transferred slowly to the Turciansky Sv. Martin plant, but it will take two years to accomplish this.
7. Emailit Plant: After the coup d'etat in 1948 the Emailit foundry, employing 200 people, was subordinated to the Bratislava Krivan-CKD plant, which lacks a foundry of its own. Formerly, it was an independent plant owned by a nationalized bank, although such ownership was at that time illegal. About 60 percent of Emailit's production is iron castings for the Bratislava Krivan-CKD factory, and the remaining 40 percent is cast iron and enameled bathtubs. Approximately 60 percent of these are exported, particularly to Switzerland, Poland, and the Netherlands.

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